#### Amneemente.

GARRICK THEATRE S.15 Catherine.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE S. The White Heather.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE S.29 The Jolly Musketeer.
IRVING PLACE THEATRE S.15 Das Erbe (The In

Figero,
MURRAY HILL THEATRE—2-8:18—The Two Orphans.
PASTOR'S—11 to 11—Cortinuous Performance.
BAM T. JACK'S THEATRD—2—8—Vaudeville.

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# New-Pork Daily Tribune

FRIDAY, JANUARY 6, 1899.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

CONGRESS.-Both branches in session. Berate: A resolution of inquiry as to the peace treaty was adopted; Mr. Caffery spoke against the Nicaragua Canal bill. — House: Several bills reported from the Judiciary Committee the Nicaragua Canal bill. — House: Several bills reported from the Judiciary Committee were passed; debate on the proposed new code of laws for Alaska was continued.

FOREIGN.—General Otis has issued a proc-lamation to the Filipinos containing the Presi-dent's instructions regarding the American policy in the islands; Aguinaldo is said to have gone to Iloilo to place himself at the head of the insurgents in case of fighting. —— It is said in Madrid that the Conservatives will return to power under Polavieja and Silvela. Bloomfield H. Moore, a well-known A power under Polavieja and Silvela. — Mrs. Bloomfield H. Moore, a well-known American woman and friend of Keely, the inventor, died in London. — Twelve lives were lost by collision between a French and a British steamer in the English Channel. — Colonel Lewis, commanding an Anglo-Egyptian force, has routed a Dervish Emir with heavy loss on the Blue Nile. — The Swiss Château Tagatein has been burned. — The Bundesrath has settled the question of the Lippe-Detmold succession in favor of Prince Adolf of Shaumburg-Lippe, brother-in-law of the Kaiser.

DOMESTIC.—The official text of the treaty of

DOMESTIC .- The official text of the treaty dvanced rank of Minister Plenipotentiary Nonced rank of Millian at Nicaragua. — The Angle-American Joint High Commission resumed its sessions in Washington. — Governor Reosevelt will come to this city this afternoon; he will probably not announce the selection of a Superintendent of Pub-lic Works before next Wednesday. — Gov-ernors were inaugurated in the States of Massa-chusetts. Maine and New-Hampshire. — Gov-Mount, in his message to the Indiana sture, called for the enactment of laws to ss Isrchings. — There was no choice suppress lynchings. for Speaker in the Delaware House, although ninety ballots have been taken.——At a hear-ing in the Standard Oil matter at Cleveland vocates and opponents of woman suffrage have been incited to unusual activity by the para-graph on that subject in Governor Roosevelt's message to the Legislature.

CITY .- Stocks advanced after an early rea Detectives continued to work on the Adams case, but no arrest was made.

J. J. Coogan was elected President of the Borough of Manhattan, to succeed the late Augustus W Peters. — The Electric Company of America, with a capital of \$25,000,000, was incorporated in Trenton. — The 71st Regiment Court of Inquiry adjourned for a week preparatory to extending its scope in accordance with the Governor's order. — The West-ern Union Telegraph Company was indicted in Cainden, N. J., for giving policy drawings recommending regulation of the height of new buildings and reform of the consular service, and it was announced that the Waring Memorial Fund was complete. — The rehearing of the suit brought by Mrs. Heloise Frethey Rose against her brother, William West Durant, to recover one-third interest in the estate of their father, was begun in the Supreme Court. property-owners would take action in the courts to stop the Third Avenue Railroad Company om laying a second set of tracks for round electric-cars in Amsterdam-ave.

Rain. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 55 degrees; lowest, 44; average, 50.

# THE PHILIPPINE PROCLAMATION.

The latest contribution to the controversy over the Philippines is authoritative and should be conclusive. The President's proclamation to the islanders, framed in the form of a letter of inof logic and the weight of final command. The brief recapitulation of facts of record with which it is prefaced, and the conclusions derived therefrom, should serve to persuade all who can understand plain language of the propriety of such control as the United States Government proposes to exert over the archipelago, and the source from which the document proceeds should be ample assurance of the validity of its instructions and the good faith of its promises.

To help, not to harm, is the programme. General Otis is to make it known to the inhabitants that he and his comrades come not as invaders nor as conquerors in the usual sense of those terms, but as friends, to rid the people of misgovernment, to protect them in the enjoyment of their rights and to promote their general welfare. Such assurance is especially called for in the Philippines, because the people of those islands have been accustomed to think of white men as nothing but conquerors and oppressors. Such has been their experience with the Spanish, and they have had hitherto no knowledge of any other treatment. It will be a revelation to them that there are powerful, civilized white pations that are not tyrannical, but that can and will treat a weaker people with justice and

More than that. The President makes it Filipinos are to be maintained as far as is com patible with civilized sovereignty, and that the largest possible degree of self-government is to be accorded to them in respect to the personality of the office-holders. The administrative work of the islands is to be done by natives, as far as is practicable. That is a wise provision. It is exactly in line with the system adopted by Lord Cromer in Egypt, of which we made mention the other day, and which in Egypt has proved peculiarly beneficent. In such countries there are many men who are entirely capable so long as they are working under expert direction, but are quite incapable of taking the initiative and assuming supreme responsibility. They will be found at Manila as well as at Cairo, and the employment of them will not only make the administration of the islands less expensive and less burdensome to us, but it will also command, in the President's words, the "confidence, re-"spect and affection of the inhabitants of the

"Philippines" in the highest possible degree. Thus to assume the government of such a land, "for the greatest good of the governed," instead of, as under the Spanish regime, for the sole good of the governors, is a high mission. It is not unique in the history of the world, but It is unusual. The faithful execution of the task will reflect untold credit upon the Nation, and same form, being certain that if business should ment have been made uniform; every hospital's

retaining control of the Islands. The President's proclamation indicates to Americans the course of reason and of self-interest. Its general publication throughout the islands should put a speedy end to the doubts and fears of the people, upon which a few self-seeking leaders have been playing, and should bring about a cordial acceptance of American sovereignty as the greatest blessing within the reach of the islands.

#### MR. COOGAN HAS ARRIVED.

In the light of that great principle of moral philosophy, that one good turn deserves another, the observing citizen will recognize both logic and gratitude in the elevation of James J. Coogan to the presidency of the Borough of Manhattan in succession to the lamented Augustus W. Peters, deceased. Mr. Coogan was by no means unknown to fame prior to the summer of 1897, though it has to be admitted that for several years he had seemed to be a going rather than a coming man. But that was the date of the inspiration which recreated his celebrity and has made him what he is to-day. Being a student of Shakespeare, Mr. Coogan had ascertained that there is a tide in the affairs of men, and, taking his at the flood without a moment's hesitation, he sailed for England. where Mr. Richard Croker was then recruiting his health upon the turf, and offered that retiring statesman the nomination for first Mayor of the consolidated city of New-York. The spontaneous and unanimous character of the proposal deeply touched Mr. Croker, and he is said to have gazed long and earnestly at Mr. Coogan in order that he might recognize him when next they met. They met next in New-York, when Mr. Coogan renewed his whole-hearted offer; but Mr. Croker's health had not been sufficiently repaired to warrant his running for an elective office, and he consequently turned the nomination over to Robert A. Van Wyck, Mr. Coogan himself having already exhausted the novelty of a Mayoralty campaign.

Yesterday Mr. Coogan's confidence in Shake speare was confirmed. The Democratic members of the Municipal Assembly representing the Borough of Manhattan had assembled for the purpose of electing a president, and so firm was their resolve not to choose anybody who would not be instantly recognized as the ideal man for the place that they did not even attempt to conceal the fact that they had no candidate of their own, but were walting for a direct revelation. At the last moment, yet in ample time, the revelation came, and Mr. Coogan was conducted with fervent devotion to the seat made vacant by the unexpected translation of Mr. Peters. Sefor Ah, what a thing is faith! And what a disgrace would scepticism be to any member of Tammany Hall! The occurrences of yesterday were in nowise exceptional. The history of the organization is full of such examples. Recall the time when a District-Attorney was to be nominated and, though the convention had actually assembled, not the faintest indication of an overruling purpose had been youchsafed. Then, if ever, men might have been pardoned for falling into doubt, and it is said that some of the delegates did reveal symptoms of uneasiness. That great and good man Mayor Gilroy, for instance, was repeatedly observed to be conversing in low tones with reporters and telegraph messengers, and was even suspected of having passed himself into an adjacent theatre with the intention of asking Mr. Tony Paster if he had happened to overhear anything. But all this solicitude was needless. At the proper moment the revelation came, and Colonel John R. Fellows, of happy memory and simple Christian life, was jubilantly nominated.

But to return to our Coogans. The new President of the Borough of Manhattan is unmistakably stamped with the authentic image and superscription. That would be enough for us in any case, but a particular satisfaction in his prethan a hundred thousand votes behind the Hon. that his campaign gave an impetus to business almost without a parallel in the history of polltics, besides enormously enhancing the visible supply of innocent amusement. That was a double service which has waited too long for substantial recognition. But it is nevertheless a privilege to rejoice in this signal though belated proof of the eternal fitness of things.

# AN ELASTIC CURRENCY.

It seems worth while to ask what men really rency has become absolutely necessary to the country. They mean some kind of currency which the country has not enjoyed during the past years of wonderful progress. How can it be absolutely necessary now if the wholly unparalleled progress and prosperity of 1898 were obtainable without it? In what sense can it be called absolutely necessary to have a different currency from that under which the then unmatched prosperity of 1892 was attaineda prosperity which might have continued without interruption if the decision to reverse the National policy had not brought arrest to important industries and alarm to all financial centres. Surely it seems a remarkably gratultous assumption that the currency which served so well until President Cleveland came in, and has served so grandly since he went out, has become one which it is absolutely

Their own reasoning is that it should be one sion of business at various times, and capable business, and which go from bank to bank, and plain that the existing customs and laws of the from city to city, passing through few hands or many as convenience may dictate, constitute a circulation which is created by business, diminished with its shrinkage, and which is automatically redeemed with the least possible risk of loss. The failures of all kinds in 1898 of all liabilities, and probably not more than half as much in the forms of commercial obligation which pass into circulation, because the record of commercial defaults includes all mortgage and other bonded debts. If out of \$00,-000,000,000 circulated less than \$140,000,000 institutions for their proper subjects of care. failed to meet instant payment on demand, can a safer circulation be found?

> It is only ignorance which leads many to exclude from their reckoning of actual circulation those forms of money which business creates for itself. For these perform, in fact, a great part of the settlements really made. Through them is transacted now many times the amount of business that is transacted through payments in all kinds of coin, Government notes and bank notes. The people are making their own money just as fast as they want it, and they retired over \$7,000,000,-000 of it in the single month of December because it was not wanted longer in just the

within another month and in its turn retired If this is not the most elastic currency conceivline of duty. It is to be believed it will with able, pray, what banker can suggest any form equal effectiveness indicate to the Filipinos the of circulation which will be as elastic, as responsive to the needs of business, and in the light of experience equally safe?

### THE PEACE PROPAGANDA.

Mr. Stead has been swinging round the circle in Europe in behalf of the peace proposals of the Russian Emperor, whom he regards as the best of earthly monarchs. He has been interviewing all sorts and conditions of princes, potentates and Powers, and has succeeded in getting half of Europe to talk about him and his enterprise. Mr. Stead has hit upon what must be regarded as the most effective means of achieving the end which he and the Czar have in view. A popular propaganda is what Mr. Stead is

trying to conduct. He wants to hold massmeetings in every town in Great Britain, every day or night, in favor of disarmament. He wants to keep the newspapers full of peace talk, and an incessant stream of oratory and letter-writing flowing and deluging the whole land. It is true, there is not much encouragement for him in the attitude of men of light and leading. He held his first big meeting the other Sunday in St. James's Hall, London. It was more noteworthy for those who were not there than for those who were, and most noteworthy for the tone of the excuses which were sent. Lord Salisbury sent none, and Lord Rosebery's was brief and perfunctory. Mr. Balfour was sympathetic, with the most delicate dash of cynicism. Mr. Morley, Mr. Courtney, Lord Ripon, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, Professor Bryce and others expressed academic approval of the abstract ideal of universal peace. But there was not from a single one of them the faintest approach to a hint at any practical means of putting the Czar's proposal into effect. The one practical utterance came from Lord George Hamilton, and was to the effect that Great Britain might with equanimity assent to a general reduction of naval expenditure all round, since that would leave her still proportionately preponderant over all others, as at present, a fact which will not expedite the acceptance of such a plan by the other Powers

Nevertheless, as we have said, Mr. Stead's plan of a popular appeal is the one most to be commended. The question of peace or war is now one for the people rather than the sovereigns to decide. Time was when monarchs made war at will, to serve their own selfish ambitions or wreak their own personal grudges, regardless of the will of the people. That time is past. It ended with 1870. To-day it may be confidently asserted that every sovereign of Europe is peacefully disposed. The militant spirit exists among the people. There is not one monarch who would have personally anything to gain by war. The time of conquest is past. But among the French people, for example, there prevails a strong desire for revenge upon Germany, and among the Germans there is a strong desire to keep prepared to meet the French attack, and in Great Britain there is a popular feeling that the existence of the empire is conditioned upon keeping the fleet stronger than any two others in Europe, and so on. In Russia there is no effective public opinion, and, despite all impressions to the contrary. Russia is of all nations one of the least inclined to war, for the ruling classes and especially the Emperor realize that Russia has invariably been unfortunate in war and successful in diplomacy, and they are not minded to exchange successful for unsuccessful tactics.

We have said the letters of excuse to Mr. sor Bryce did not offer any plan of procedure, but he remarked that preparations for war is likely to be preserved. So Mr. Stead's propaganda may, by getting men to think more about peace, prove more effective for the prevention

STATE CHARITIES AND THE STATE. Governor Roosevelt sums up in one sentence of his message a real evil in connection with the public charities of this State. It is an evil rarely thought of by persons not in familiar contact with the institutions supported in whole or in part by taxation, but it is nevertheless a decided menace to their usefulness to the people as a whole, and results in the continual perversion of the common resources to the promotion of personal and political interests in different sections of the State. Speaking of the charities, the Governor says: "The economical "and efficient administration of these institu-\*tions is interfered with by the custom which "has grown up of treating each as if it exist-"ed for the benefit of the locality in which it "exists, whereas, of course, this is an utterly "improper view, as the administration should "always be simply in the interest of the State "at large."

Anybody who knows about the schools, homes and asylums scattered through the rural counties knows that this is perfectly true. The Legislature appropriates a few hundred thousand dollars for the care of some particular class of the afflicted and designates some town for the location of the institution to receive inmates from the whole State or some large dis-What do people mean by an elastic currency? | trict. A board of trustees is appointed, composed almost exclusively of residents of the town where the institution is located, and it thereupon becomes in the eyes of the citizens also of automatic retirement and contraction | a local concern, to be managed for the profit of when a shrinking volume of business leaves the local butcher and grocer, and possibly of part no longer needed. But the cold fact is the local political leader. The State's function that we have such a currency now. Nearly in the matter is regarded as that of a mileh \$69,000,000,000 of it was placed in circulation | cow, and any disposition of a New-York City and actually redeemed in the year 1898. The taxpayer to inquire what any particular place checks, drafts, notes and bills of exchange is doing would most probably be regarded by which men issue in the discharge of ordinary that place as an unwarranted attack on the principle of home rule. Local boards insist that institutions must benefit home industries, and often pay high prices for supplies to nearby tradesmen rather than purchase at a lower is constantly increased with its expansion and rate in a larger market. Buildings are planned less with a view to the general welfare than to please neighborhood taste, and the demand for accommodation from distant parts of the State covered something like \$140,000,000 in amount is often made unnecessarily subservient to the convenience of local taxpayers, who are glad to strip their poorhouses of all persons who can i on any pretext be put into a State institution at general expense, while other communities cannot secure the room they pay for in State In some institutions the per capita expense is far too high, because they conform to no com-

The same condition of affairs formerly existed in our insane hospitals, but beneficent laws and excellent administration on the part of the present Commission in Lunacy have resulted in a gratifying change. To-day the insane are cared for with a unity of purpose and a conception of the various hospitals as parts of a State system rather than isolated institutions for local benefit. Wholesale estimates for supplies are made, and everything is bought in the cheapest market at the lowest possible rate consistent with suitable quality. Standards of employ-

will in the best manner vindicate its course in | call for as much or more it would be issued | salary list and other expenditures are so far McCullagh will set to work on a different prinunder control of the State Commission that they can be made to conform to a common standard and give a uniformly good result for their appropriations so far as differing conditions will permit.

The asylums and reformatories now comprised in the Charities Department should likee be co-ordinated and cease to be tenders to local interest at the expense of their efficlency as State institutions. By this we do not mean to say that some of them are not admirably managed by most devoted men. So were some of the insane hospitals, and from them State supervision might to-day be taken without danger in particular cases. But the general effect would be bad, and the too great localization of charitable institutions results unfortunately. The State Board of Charitles has in past years done splendid work in correcting abuses, and in this particular direction is doing all that its powers allow. But its authority is restricted within far narrower limits than that of the Commission in Lunacy, and if the charitable institutions are to be harmonized and brought to respond to the highest need of the whole State some change must be made.

Perhaps the end could be accomplished by assimilating the charities administration to that of the Lunacy Department, and giving the State Board of Charities similar powers to the Commission in Lunacy. The latter body, however, consisting of only three men, is much better fitted for work of detailed administration than the more numerous Board of Charities, which was originally constituted to exercise supervisory rather than executive functions, though there has been gradually thrown upon it much administrative work which it has excellently performed. Another method would be to change the managers of institutions by slow stages as vacancies occurred from almost purely local bodies to boards in which every judicial district would be represented. The disadvantage of such a plan is the difficulty in securing sufficiently minute attention to the institutions from managers living at a distance. But careful choice by the Governor might secure men with the leisure and devotion required, for there are certainly persons in every community whose interest in charities would be sufficiens for the purpose; and local visiting committees could be used to supplement the managers. It also might be argued that in most of the present boards the real work is done by two or three men, and in general boards the same number of local representatives would keep adequately close watch on affairs. On the other hand, it is to be noted that if non-resident managers left the residents largely in control the power of local rings might be increased rather than diminished, for two or three local members could play politics easier than a dozen. These are only suggestions of many possible schemes which might be developed to accomplish the same thing. We do not think any plan would be wise which involved radical overturn in the separate institutions or the State system, and any such co-ordination as we have suggested could best be reached gradually and completely attained only by making the natural changes as they occur all work in the direction of the end kept in view. But certainly an ideal of unity and responsibility to the whole State should be set up for our charitable institutions.

## EXPOSING A SWINDLING GAS METER.

At last a swindling gas meter has been caught 'dead to rights," as the Central Office detectives say. The tendency of the average meter to prevarication in the interests of plethoric corporations has for generations caused much anguish to hundreds of thousands of poor but honest citizens. It was no use to say that you couldn't Stead contained no practical suggestions. To have burned anything like the amount of gas that one exception should be made. Profes- charged for. The meter said that you did, and no gas company ever yet wavered in attesting the spotless character for truth and honesty of turned men's thoughts to war. That is true, its meters. But a Scotchman has finally sucand it is a most practical fact in suggestion | ceeded in destroying the fiction so stubborning lant sacrifice upon the altar of duty ten years and application. If men's thoughts are turned maintained that meters won't lie. Mr. Dunbar is ago, to which we have already alluded. On that to war there is danger of war. Conversely, if the gentleman's name. He is Assistant Under Secretary for Scotland, and lives near the Bridge For a period of five months in 1895 Mr. Dunbar's gas bill was f2 (\$10) for 5,000 feet of gas. In the gas bill jumped to over £26, representing \$0,200 feet of gas consumed. Mr. Dunbar protested that there was something wrong, but the gas company would listen to no suggestions. His gas supply was cut off and he was sued for the amount said to be due. Sheriff Grahame heard both sides, and then determined to get independent expert testimony. The meter was referred to Meter Inspector Jack, of Edinburgh, who was asked to report upon its efficiency as a trustworthy instrument for measuring the quan-

tity of gas passing through it. Inspector Jack's report solved the mystery. He found that the meter had what he described as a reverse action. Instead of registering 10,000 feet, it would register 90,000, and so on, until it became a jumble, of which one could make neither head nor tail. In Mr. Dunbar's case he figured that there had been an overcharge of 71,400 feet. This left Mr. Dunbar liable for 13,800 feet, although he had offered to pay for 21,000 feet when the bill was first presented to him. On hearing this report the company promptly abandoned its suit and paid Mr. Dunbar's legal expenses.

The streets of this city will be cleared of snow by to-morrow night-if the weather is warm

M. De Blowitz has made a highly interesting contribution to the history of the Franco-Russian alliance, which confirms the former belief benefit of Russia rather than of France, and lost provinces is concerned it is absolutely

It is a rare occurrence when a Tammany place-hunter gets tired of his place, but Street-Cleaning Commissioner McCartney begins to show preliminary symptoms of having had enough of it. He says that the proportion of degree altogether out of drawing and proportion. That is because his inefficient work is contrasted with the efficient work of his predecessor; not measured against old Tammany standards, a competition which he might better sustain. It may be said in his behalf that he has done as well as he could, and perhaps he The Tammany appointee is the tool of Tammany-what is he there for else?--and thus handicapped even a smarter man than Mc-Cartney might in such stormy seasons have made a mess and muddle of his work. As to Tammany ever turning up a Waring and staying up his hands in his work, the notion is too absurd to be seriously considered. It deals in quite another grade of official material.

Chicago is now talking about a "Greater Chicago." We thought the Constitution of the United States restrained her from taking in more than the whole State of Illinois.

The Cobden Club is thinking of "spreading itself' so as to concern itself with the foreign policy of the British Empire. One of these days it may expand further, into a fully fledged Protectionist organization.

In establishing a new police system in Ha-

vana, if the idea had been to gauge criminal

imposts to the last point that the "traffic would

ciple, and his record gives assurance that he wil provide that city with an entirely efficient, peace-protecting and order-preserving force-no holiday job by any means.

It is said that Senor Silvela and General Polavieja are to form a new Spanish Cabinet. There are not many wiser or better men in Spain

Financial statistics of the last year show improved bank statements, indicative of improved business conditions, all over the Southern and Southwestern States, where prosperity hitherto has seemed to be most laggard. Signs of better times are now in the air everywhere in those commonwealths, one marked token of which is that less and less is heard about free silver and other wildcut financial expedients. Prosperity has come and is coming to them cut of natural forces and conditions, and not as the result of demagogic clamor or legislative tinkering.

#### PERSONAL.

In Admiral Dewey's cabin hangs a picture of the battle of Manila done by a Chinese artist of Hong Kong and presented to the Admiral by the junior officers of the Olympia, who have themselves each ordered a copy of the work, a contract calculated a keep the artist at work for some time.

The Countess Balsch, who died the other day at Jassy, was the last of the old Rumanian nobility. She was a notorious miser, and lived on almost nothing, although after her death no less than 1,550,000 francs in eash was found secreted in vari-ous parts of her house.

Mascagni, though he has only just finished his opera "Iris." is already at work on a new one reception given him by Queen Margharita at the Quirinal he told her that this work, to be called "Le Maschere," after a poem written for him by Luigi Illica, would be given at Rome this year.

Duke Robert of Parma is going to sue the Italian Government, claiming as his private property the immense library at Parma. This library, which was carried to Parma from Lucques in 1819 by harles II, Duke Robert's grandfather, contains many exceedingly rare books, very old manuscripts and precious illuminated volumes of great value. The Duke demands their restitution to him or an uke demands their restitution to him or an lity of 1,500,000 lire.

Mr. Moody, the evangelist, publishes the following haracteristic statement: "While in Denver last week I was anxious to get a home for the Young Men's Christian Association of that city. are 40,000 young men there, many of them broken in health, and many from the East who should be looked after. Mr. Ross, a wealthy and benevolent man, was called upon, and he thought I was asking too much when I urged him to give \$75,000. Then I wrote him, and he thought I was too persistent—and I think I was. I apologized, and we are good friends."

At a recent performance in the Vatican of one of Father Perosi's oratorios, which have been attracting great attention in Italy, Queen Margharita attended incognito-a circumstance considered noteworthy, in view of the long-strained relations beween the Court and the Vatican, Permission was sought of the Vicar-General to have a passage opened for the Queen from the Military Casino, which immediately adjoins the chapel where the music was performed, but received the answer that he must apply to the Cardinal Secretary, which he was unwilling to do. The Queen therefore went as she did.

New-Haven, Jan. 5 .- It was announced to-day that Attorney-General John W. Griggs will deliver the oration at the commencement of the Yale Law

#### THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The great possibilities of compressed air do not Everybody out there is an expansionist.

Mr. McCall—That'ah unquestionably the fines' punch-bowl I've sheen to-day. Miss Young—I consider your approval a very great compliment. Mr. Mc'all: for I'm sure you must have seen almost a hundred!—(The Jewelers' Weekly.

There is a spirited defence of the Philippine friars "The Catholic World Magazine" for January which is edited by the Paulist Fathers, of this expansion. Dr. Briggs, one of the best authorltles on constitutional law in the Catholic University at Washington, writes an article for it, in which he argues that expansion is contrary to neither the letter nor the spirit of the Constitu-

don Chronicle." "sends us a little two-shilling book and, lest we have 'no critic who is a savant of this matter,' obliges us with a ready-made review, from which we extract the following: 'The little Book of the Marine. A handbook of all being remarkable of the German Navy, with a com-parative description of the naval forces of the competent hands, and there need no hesitation in pronouncing this work the most authoritative that The price is very moderate, viewing the contents (355 pages and nu cover; it is only 2 sh."

A paper published in Manila says: The following couple of verses were taken from "The Cleveland Plain Dealer," and show the mistaken idea people at home have of Aguinaldo and his followers. We take the liberty of appending a concoction of our own, with apologies to the above estimable paper.

AGUINALDO.

We rather like your style, Aguinaldo.

You are at it all the while, Againaldo. You step right out and fight.
And you hit with all your might.
And you make the Pons a sight.
Aguinaldo.
And when all's said and done,
Aguinaldo.
We'll remember you, my son,
Aguinaldo.
You're the friend of Uncle Sam,
And you'll find he's not a clam,
When he hands around the jam,
Aguinaldo,
should have been written: should have been written:

t should have been written:
We do not like your style,
Aguinaldo.
The Yanks are bad to rile,
Aguinaldo.
They'll make you look a sight,
If you provoke a fight,
You'll be knocked clean out o' sight,
Aguinaldo.
And it's time for you to run,
Aguinaldo.
When Uncle "gets his gun,"
Aguinaldo.
He will do the job first rate,
For he'il "lay you out in state,"
If you do not "pull your freight,"
Aguinaldo.

O. Murphy, "and we think we are entitled to the rights of Statehood. It is a very rich Territory and has a population of more than one hundred thousand people. They are industrious and very patriotic. Why, Arizona provided the first 200 volwhether free silver is a dominant issue in 1900 or

Seedy Provincial Actor-Young man, I hear that you propose to essay the role of the Melancholy Dane. What induced you to do it?
Prosperous London Ditto-Oh, I don't know. They egged me on to it.
Seedy Provincial Actor-H'm. They egged me off.—(Punch.

"In the town of Washington, Ga.," says "The

Atlanta Constitution," "there stands an old brick use, known as the Heard Mansion. this building that the Confederate Cabinet held its last official meeting. When that body voted adjournment, and President Davis with his family turned the cavalcade toward Irwin County, there was an end of the official Confederacy. building still stands, though Mr. Davis is dead and the Confederacy has passed into history. But that building possesses attraction to those whose fathers followed the stars and bars. The people preserving it by making it an attachment to the courthouse. It will serve excellently as a safe record department, and at the same time it can be fitted up to be a museum of Confederate relics

After he had tasted the sweetness of her honeyed lips he drew back and asked:
"Have you ever kissed a hero?"
"No," she earnestly replied, "never!"
After he had gone away despondent it occurred to her that she had said the wrong thing, for he, see had been in the war,—(Cleveland Leader.

### EUROPEAN PRETENDERS.

Brussels, December 20

THE BONAPARTE PRINCES AND THE FRENCH CRISIS-THE DUKE OF ORLEANS AND DON JAIME.

As the capital of a neutralized State, whose Brussels is the natural refuge of Pretenders, One of them has lived here continuously since 1886, when the Expulsion act was passed by the French Chambers. This is Prince Victor Napoleon, the head of the Bonaparte line. He has a comfortable house on the Avenue Louise, one of the broad streets opening out of the spacious Boulevard de Waterloo, not far from the Palace of Justice. He is not rich, but he has a well-appointed establishment, with a retinue of servants, a modest stable with a few good horses and several carriages, and other facilities for keeping up appearances. He is a familiar figure on the streets, but not a particularly impressive one. He does not look like a soldier, and he lacks dignity of bearing and distinction of manner. He is of medium height, with dark eyes, a florid complexion and no noticeable features. He is a carefully dressed man of thirty-six, who seems to have enjoyed life and the red wines of Flanders, and not to have concerned himself deeply either with the fortunes of his family or with high affairs of

Prince Victor Napoleon is well received at the Belgian Court, for he is the son of Princess Clotilde as well as of Prince Napoleon, and maintains close relations with the Italian royal family, visiting his mother and the King-every autumn. The Diplomatic Corps see little of him for he is never at Court on State occasions and is entertained at the palace privately. He gives small dinner parties and receptions, holds secret conferences with partisans and intriguers from France, and affects an air of inscrutable mystery. He has recently returned from Paris, where he has been making a brave show of activity in consulting with confidential agents and possibly has talked with two or three disaffected generals. Nobody in Brussels regards him as a serious conspirator. His proclamations are considered pistol shots fired in the air; his play of intrigue is ridiculed as a Napoleonic burlesque. He stands for what remains of legitimacy in the Bonaparte cause; but he is a man of pith, without force of character or either courage or talent for great affairs. When the Prince Imperial died in South Africa

there were dissensions among the Bonapartists respecting the succession. Prince Napoleon was the legitimate beir to the pretensions of the line, but his elder son, Prince Victor, was the Empress's favorite, and had been named by the Prince Imperial as his successor. The Bonapartists were divided in allegiance between father and son. Prince Victor did not openly encourage personal support at the outset, and four years after the Prince Imperial's death accompanied his father to England and paid a State visit to the Empress Eugénie; but during the following year he received a small inheritance, which increased his feeling of independence, and he became at once the leader of the Victorian faction. Upon his expulsion from France two years afterward, he took up his residence in Brussels, separating himself from his father, whom he did not again see for five years. Seven years ago he was summoned to his father's deathbed in Rome.

While Prince Victor Napoleon was in revolt against his father's authority as the head of the Bonapartist house, he has suffered himself from the divided allegiance of political adherents. His brother, Prince Louis Napoleon, who is two years younger than himself, is strongly preferred as a leader. He is a soldier, who is popular with the Russian staff, and mekes a marked impression as a man of force wherever he goes. The resemblance which some of his followers affect to trace between the Prince and the great Napoleon is fanciful; but he has a fine military presence, a well-trained mind, and an air of self-confidence and faith in destiny befitting a Pretender. He is a frequent visitor in Brussels, where he is regarded as the rising hope of a rulned house. The Empress Eugenie, What Was Needed.—"I guess maybe, we'd better have a receiver for this enterprise," said the man who had been floating a machine that had never done anything. ne more promising member of the line; and her favorite nephew and is expected to name him in her will as the heir to her great fortune. Prince Louis Napoleon, or Prince Napoleon, as he prefers to be styled, is a man of action, persona grata in Russia and destined to have a large inheritance. It is not strange that faction leaders, who urged Prince Victor Napoleon to oppose his father, have turned against him and are secretly favoring the younger brother's suit.

> brothers. They ride and drive together in Brussels when Prince Louis Napoleon is not on military duty in Russia, and they make a plous pilgrimage annually to Italy to see their mother, Princess Clotilde. Outwardly they are on the best of terms, but Prince Victor would hardly be human if he were not envious of his brother's reputation for martial spirit and reckless courage. For that reason he is believed by keen observers in Brussels to have determined to take a bolder line in political affairs than he has formerly done, and to prove that he is capable of being a soldier of fortune. Heretofore he has done nothing except to rebel against his father and to live well and grow stout in Brussels. It was whispered at one time that he had expressed his willingness to marry Princess Isabelle, one of the sisters of the Duke of Orleans, and in this way to unite the fortunes of the Bonapartists and Royalists. This project, if he seriously entertained it, was a proof of good taste rather than political judgment, for the Princess is handsome, graceful and vivacious, but too wise to compromise the position of the Orleans family by a fantastic alliance with a

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Prince Victor Napoleon has not lacked audacity in visiting Paris during the last fortnight and in conferring with his chief supporters respecting the chances of an impending coup d'état. It is currently believed that, encouraged by the neglect of the Government to arrest him, he intends to return to Paris after Christmas and to be on the ground when the Dreyfus affair reaches its final stage. It is not easy to perceive the precise bearings of this irrepressible conflict between civil and military authority upon his personal fortunes. The new Mercler or Zurlinden as chief revolutionists; but it is outside the range of probability that in any crisis which may arise either the Chambers, the army or the nation will hall this wandering Pretender as the savior of French society. If he returns to Paris to be on the ground early in the year, when the Court of Cassation renders its decision in the Dreyfus case, it will be for the purpose of proving that his brother is not the only Pretender possessed of audacity and spirit. Having done this, he will return to Brussels, to drive about in his brougham, to enjoy the pleasures of the table in the Avenue Louise mansion and to pay his quiet visits at

Another Pretender, who is a familiar figure in Brussels, is the Duke of Orleans. He lives in England, but whenever there is a political crisis in France he takes the Ostend boat at Dover and spends a week or a fortnight in the Belgian capital. While he makes a brave show of conferring with his followers here, and can be depended upon to issue a manifesto from Brussels in every fresh crisis in Paris, he is not regarded as a Prince who will ever make a fight for the restoration of monarchy. amiable weakling, with the hospitable manners required for entertaining small parties of guests at his country estates in England, but without the force of character and reckless audacity in-

Court when there are no spectators.